THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., N°. 765. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HASSUNALLY MOTABHOY is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this day.

R. HABIBHOY.

6my 573 Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN WHITEHEADBROADBENT, is authorized to sign our firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

8ap 574 Shanghai, 11th Feb., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.

12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D.,
M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D.,
F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON. M.D.,
M. R. C. S. E.

31ms 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.

6jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 424 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.

tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted MR. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.

tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.

tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.

tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIMRS.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WALTER MOURILYAN, and of Mr. EDWARD MORRIS FIRMIN, in our Firm, terminated on the 31st December, 1864, through lapse of time; and Mr. EDMUND PYE was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1865.

ELLES & Co.

15ap 582 Amoy, March 13th, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"

tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, JR., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD PETTIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. EARNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.

7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. F. B. SAMS ceases to sign our Firm from the 31st March, 1865.

INNES & Co.

17ju 581 Hankow, March 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.

2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokahama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.

22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of DIECKMANN, BROTHERS & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN JR.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.

Nekolajeffsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.

24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.

4my-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
E. C.

tf

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tseehulin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.

5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.

31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.

tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to THE HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents

tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.

ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.

Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Board of Directors in Manchester.
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Coairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Hough, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.	Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.	Alfred Milne, Esq.
T. Barham Foster, Esq.	Joseph Peel, Esq.
Geo. Withington, Esq.	

Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Cunliffe Pickersgill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry C. Chilton, Esq., | Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Mallaliea, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors:
DECIMUS BURTON, Esq.
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq.
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN, Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWEN, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 122 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
in 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.).
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*

tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POMEROY, JR. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co.,
NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS,
27 Leadenhall Street,
LONDON, E.C.
CONTRACT FOR BUILDING
Every Description of Vessel adapted to Sea or River Navigation.
PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in CHINA, &c.

23sep 583 March 25th, 1865.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS,
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

25ma o-a-f 585 March 25th, 1865.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Décrets des 7 & 8 Mars 1848 et 25 Juillet 1854.
Siège à Paris, 14 Rue Bergère.

Agences à Shanghaï, Hongkong, Saïgon, Calcutta, Bombay & Bourbon.

Capital versé...........Fcs. 40,000,000.
Fonds de réserve...... „ 10,000,000.

AGENCE DE SHANGHAI.

L'AGENCE émet des Traites et Lettre de Crédit sur l'Administration Centrale et les autres Agences, ainsi que sur ses divers correspondants à Londres et dans les villes principales de l'Europe continentale, de l'Égypte, de l'Asie, de Maurice et de l'Australie.

Elle négocie et reçoit en recouvrement les traites tirées sur ces divers points, tant pour les départs des Messageries Impériales que pour ceux de la Malle Anglaise.

Le papier sur France est négocié à la parité du cours du jour sur Londres.

L'Agence prend à l'Escompte les Effets de place portant au moins deux signatures, fait des avances sur matières d'or et d'argent, marchandises et autres garanties approuvées, et reçoit des dépôts d'espèces en compte courant.

Le Directeur par int.
E. MOREL.
Shanghaï, le 20 Mai 1864.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.........	Jan. 26	Hankow,.........	Mar. 18
Hongkong,.......	Mar. 20	Nagasaki,.........	„ 19
Tientsin,.........	„ 17	Kanagawa,.......	„ 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,.........Dec. 14 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,......... „ 8 } January, 26th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending March 24th, 1865.

	Malwa New Tls.—	Old. Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Old Tls.
18,—	467 a 470		308 a 310	330 a 335
20,—	430 a 435		335 a 340	310 a 315
21,—		475	365	335
22,—	465 a 470		306 a 308	325 a 328
23,—	467 a 472		308 a 310	328 a 332
24,—	470 a 475		310 a 313	330 a 337

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, the Wife of George Frederic Preston, Esq., of a Daughter.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 23, *Sea Witch*, (Br. baq) Hughes, from Yokohama; 24, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo; *Tae-pang-ngo*, (Br. str.) Grindle, from Manila v. Hongkong.

Departed.—March 24, *Stuart Wortley*, (Br. sh.) Jones, for Liverpool; *Shanghai*, (Sp. baq.) Basella, for Amoy and Manila; *Conheath*, (Br. baq.) Philips, for Newchwang; *Tae Chong*, (Fr. sh.) Chevatze, for Tientsin; *Kiukiang*, (Am. str.) Taylor, for Hankow and Ports; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Ganges*, from Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Leighton, Mr. & Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Hughes, Simpson, Whittaker, Whittall, Fairby, Wood, Gandy, Hallam, Carvalho, Peres, Fonseca, Evans, H. Printes and J. Downie.—Per S. S. *Corea*, from Yokohama, Messrs. Friver, A. Leith, J. Wheatley, E. W. Batt, Fielder, J. M. Forbes, A. Chuston, A. Chastel, A. Chabrien, Fletcher, Jamieson, and Capt. Harrison, R.N.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, for Yokohama, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. R. B. Baker, Paul Lecot, De Tronqueville, R. Parin, P. Gutschau, W. Hobson, W. H. Evans, H. Printes and J. Downie.—Per Messageries Imperiales Steamer *Labourdonnais*, for Hongkong, Messrs. Coinde, Gros, Therie, Smith, Loup, Ledermann, Godin, and 3 Chinamen.

The London Mail of 10th February, due in Hongkong on the 26th March, and here on the 31st.—It arrived last year on the 31st March, per *Cadiz*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ganges* with Mail &c., for Europe, will leave to-morrow (Sunday), the 26th instant.

CIRCULAR.

H.B.M. Consulate,
Tientsin, *9th March*, 1865.

THE accompanying Despatch received by the Undersigned from H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, Peking, is published for general information.

W. H. Lay,
Acting Consul.

Peking, *2nd March*, 1865.

No. 3.

Sir,—In despatch dated the 7th January 1864, Sir F. Bruce instructed Mr. Gibson to issue no passports without previously submitting the names of the applicants to Peking, with exception of such as might be applied for by Officers in Civil, Military, or Naval Services of Her Majesty, and the partners in large Mercantile firms.

I do not find that in any subsequent despatch Sir Frederick Bruce rescinded the instructions above quoted, and I have to direct you to observe that they are still in force.

It came to my knowledge a few days ago, that, about the middle of last month, two foreigners, being British subjects, had, according to the statement of the Lama in charge, forced their way into certain premises, into which he had refused them admittance, breaking or removing the padlock by which the door of the entrance was secured. The identity of the parties having been established by the Chinese who acted as their guide, and who corroborated the statement that there had been some collision between them and the people of the Temple in question, the Lama in charge was further interrogated; and then affirmed, not only that the acts of violence above charged had been committed, but that he himself had been twice struck on the back of the head with a whip.

The parties had left Peking on the morning of the day on which the above evidence was obtained, but I recalled them by summons to make answer to the charge of trespass with violence, and they yesterday appeared before me. The two witnesses, however, so completely modified their original statements regarding the trespass that it was impossible, by their evidence as taken before me, to convict the accused of having entered the premises in a manner deserving of punishment, and, as regards the assault, although the Lama did still affirm that one of the two foreigners had threatened him with his whip, he professed himself unable to say which of the two. They were consequently discharged, but with an admonition regarding acts of violence or intimidation.

The fact that the testimony on which I issued the summons was not given against the accused with any willingness, either by their guide who was the servant of their hosts, or by the Lama, who, as the receiver of fees for admittance into premises closed to the public, was alarmed lest he should be compromised with his own authorities, forbids my believing that the first story told by these witnesses was utterly without foundation; and I think it desirable that the junior members of the British community should be reminded that the inmates of any building in China, even though they should have been in the habit of admitting strangers as visitors, have a perfect right to discontinue the practice whenever it may seem to them good.

There are several places in this Capital, as in all others, that are not open to the public, but the keepers of which, as is the usage elsewhere, have been ready enough to shew them to visitors for a fee. That they arbitrarily raise their tariff from time to time, or that they shew them-elves, on occasions, as little disposed to oblige as other people, who believe the game to be in their own hands, I have no doubt. But the precedents supplied by their departure from their orders in particular instances, no matter how numerous these may have been, are of no authority. We cannot demand admittance into this Temple or that enclosure because some one else has been, even recently, admitted, and that we are still less justified in attempts to extort a concession of the kind such as, were the sides changed, we should indignantly resent as violations of law and Treaty, it is scarcely necessary to demonstrate.

I wish attention to be drawn to this question of right of way or visit, more especially in Peking, because, in the first place, there is no act that can be made matter of complaint that has not, here, a greater political significance then elsewhere, and, secondly, I had received but a short time before the occurrence to which I have referred at the beginning of this despatch, a formal complaint from the Chinese Government, that the guardians of places not open to the public were frequently overborne by foreigners, whom, in conformity with their instructions, they endeavoured to exclude. I requested in my reply, that any British subject committing such an irregularity as that described, should be at once taken into custody and forwarded to this Legation.

You will be so good as to have a copy of the Rule laid down by Sir Frederick Bruce hung up in the office of the British Consulate, and you will take steps to ensure publicity to the contents of this dispatch.

(Signed)
Thomas Francis Wade.

(True copy)
J. B. Goddard,
Assistant.

W. H. Lay, Esq.
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul,
Tientsin.

23ap Shanghai, 23rd Mar. 1865.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY MARCH 25, 1865.

We drew attention some time ago to the impregnation with salt of the creeks in the South of this province and the North of Chekeang, and pointed out the serious results which must ensue to the land, unless speedy measures were taken to check the breach in the Hangchow sea-wall, which caused the evil. The necessary repairs have. we believe, been commenced; but lack of funds and internal disturbances have greatly impeded their progress, and in the meantime the effect of the salt water is extending in every direction. During last summer Major Edwards, at the request of the Taotai, surveyed this wall, or rather the portion of it remaining, and gave it as his opinion that no apprehension need be entertained lest the waters of the Wongpoo should suffer. It was likely, he thought, that the salt water which poured in through the breaches would become so diffused before any could reach Shanghai, that its presence would be imperceptible. It seems doubtful, however, whether Major Edwards has not undervalued the effect of so considerable an inundation. So long ago as last November, the water in the creeks leading to the Chekeang province was undrinkable at a distance of some fifty miles from Shanghai, and latterly the water of the Wongpoo itself has become so brackish as to be exceedingly unpalatable. This is held by some to be attributable rather to the influx of salt water from the Yang-tsze than to the impregnation of the upper part of the stream from Hangchow bay. But it does not appear likely that the former cause could produce so great an effect. At low water, spring tides, the water of the Yangtze, even alongside the Light-ship, is so fresh that inmates of that vessel draw their supplies from the river. It seems unlikely that the effect of the salt tidal water should be perceptible fifty miles above the mouth when at the mouth itself saltness cannot always be detected. We are inclined therefore to attribute the disagreeable brackishness at present perceptible in the water at Shanghai, to the salt water which pours through the breaches in the Hangchow sea-wall, rather than to that brought up by the tide.

The great work in question, however, is not the only monument of energy on the part of their ancestors which the Chinese of the present day are allowing to deteriorate by neglect. On a much smaller scale, similar bunds have been constructed along the banks of the Yang-tsze and Wong-poo; and both rivers are rapidly effecting breaches at points not far from Shanghai The former has nearly broken through in the neighborhood of Pao-shan, and the right bank of the latter is nearly worn through at a spot opposite Messrs Dow & Co.'s godowns. No symptom is apparent of an intention to repair either, so we may shortly expect to learn that the heavy sea which frequently at high tide breaks against the bank of the Yang-tsze at the point we have designated, is deluging the neighboring country. The results will not be so grave as in the case of the sea-wall, but will still be sufficiently serious for the inhabitants of the threatened districts. The fact that prevention is better than cure appears one which the Chinese mind feels difficulty in appreciating. When the bunds in question have been destroyed, thousands of taels will have to be expended on their re-construction, where hundreds would suffice for their present repair. When they have allowed the channel of the Wong-poo opposite Shanghai to deteriorate so far that the mouth of the Soochow creek is choked, and vessels find difficulty in coming round Poo-tung point, owing to the strength of the chow-chow water, the Officials will awake to the necessity of adopting remedial measures which they would now fain avoid discussing; and double the expense which would suffice, if properly applied at present, will then be requisite to prevent the inconveniences threatened.

We, no doubt in common with our fellow residents in the settlements, have lately congratulated ourselves on the freedom which we have enjoyed from outrages perpetrated by Cantonese. For many months it was unsafe to wander unarmed even within the foreign limits, and both natives and foreigners were alike forced to take precautions against burglarious assaults on their dwelling-houses. We need hardly recall the many instances in which Cantonese were caught in the act of carrying property away from hongs in the English settlement, while the records of the Mixed Court contain numberless cases of daring robbery committed on Chinese banks, shops and private residences. There was indeed no security for property, and but little security for life. Gangs paraded the streets at night, ready to disperse at the slightest symptom of danger, but sufficiently resolute to encounter the Municipal police, whenever the latter appeared unprepared to resist them. Hong-que was the scene of one or two attacks on policemen, and, although no occurrences of the kind took place in the English settlement, this was due to the greater strength of the police force in the neighborhood, and to the fewer facilities which existed for sudden escape. Foreigners, who had been bred up to believe that the Chinese were too dastardly to attempt an assault on their persons or property, found themselves sadly mistaken, and by experience learned that an armed Cantonese is no unfair match even for an Anglo-Saxon. In some few instances, such as the affray in the Custom-House quarters, speedy vengeance followed the commission of an outrage, but in the majority of cases a bambooing obtained through the magistrates of the Anglo-Chinese Court was the sole punishment which overtook the culprit and the sole satisfaction obtained by the injured party. At length to such a pitch did the audacity of the Cantonese reach that more stringent measures were adopted, and then ensued the series of executions to which we alluded in our last issue, by means of which Ting Taotai succeeded in quelling the spirit of the freebooters who infested us. By an almost indiscriminate exercise of the power of life and death, the Taotai partially exterminated the vagabond Cantonese, and so depressed the spirit of enterprise amongst the survivors, that for a season the settlements were restored to tranquillity, and foreigners flattered themselves that the good old times had returned when the terror of the barbarian name was a more effectual protection than were locks and bolts In the same way the shopkeepers, boatmen and others who had before been the victims of cruelty and oppression congratulated themselves on the absence of those turbulent characters whose presence they had learned to dread. Now, however, it would seem from the letter written by Doctor Henderson, which will be found in another column, that the ancient fire is again animating the native rowdies, and that the wholesome dread which for so long weighed on their spirits has been removed. Knowing what we do of human nature we acknowledge that such a result is, however unpleasant, perfectly natural, and accepting the fact of the re invigoration of the unprincipled portion of the native population, we are bound to seek anew for some means of checking the exuberance of animal spirits which is now manifested. The tale told by Doctor Henderson, is, we are persuaded, but one out of many which might be brought before the public, were the victims in all cases equally fortunate in escaping with life. To some minds the exercise of power gained by whatever nefarious means possesses an irresistible charm, and with the ferocious bandits whose exploits we have traced above, cruelty is the most eloquent expression of power. But for the fortunate arrival of a policeman an hour after the affray had taken place, the boatman whose story Doctor Henderson tells, would have perished miserably. Unable to extricate himself from the mud, he would in all probability have been drowned, as the Chinese themselves would have been careful not to rescue him. We have no doubt that when the tale reaches the ears of the Taotai, he will endeavour to trace the men who were so nearly guilty of the highest crime whereof the law takes cognisance, and even should his search be ineffectual we are confident that he will with a strong hand repress the growing boldness of the rowdy Cantonese. A few examples, if made in time, will prove a salutary warning, and will. it is to be expected produce the same gratifying effects as resulted from the exercise of severity some ten or twelve months ago. Meanwhile we need hardly recommend caution to those foreigners who are compelled to penetrate at night into localities where they are likely to meet Cantonese robbers. Forewarned of the danger which may possibly pursue them they will be ready to take those measures for their own protection which might not suggest themselves were they secure in the belief that within the settlements no danger could await a foreigner at the hands of the Chinese.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

During the past week the weather has been fine, and the temperature has risen considerably, giving indications of the speedy approach of summer. There has been no lack of amusement in the foreign settlements at Shanghai since our last issue, in consequence of the appearance upon the Lyceum boards of the Volunteer Amateurs and Lewis' Dramatic Company. The former opened the season on the 21st inst., on which occasion the pieces *Time tries all*, and *To Paris and back for £5*, were put on the stage. It is needless for us to descant here upon the merits and talents of the company, suffice it to say that their efforts were rewarded by the unbounded satisfaction expressed by the audience. On the 23rd inst. our old friends the Australian Dramatic company made their first appearance this season. The performance commenced with the three-act comedy *The Serious Family*, which was followed by Planché's extravaganza *The Invisible Prince*. Both pieces were well rendered, and the company acted throughout with their usual skill and self-possession. Their next performance is advertised for Monday, the 27th inst The tenth regular meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 10th inst., Two interesting papers were read before the Society, *i. e.* "The Remains of Ancient Cambodia, by Dr. Bastian, and "Notes on China grass as a partial substitute for cotton" by R. Jarvie Esq We publish the minutes in another column. At the last meeting of the Municipal Council little business of importance was transacted. A meeting between the members of the Municipal Council and the Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company was arranged to take place on the 18th inst. We trust that their united deliberations may conduce to the long expected boon—gas. The native army under the command of Kwo Sung-ling, which came down from Soochow en route for Amoy, are at present encamped outside the south gate of the city They are a welldressed set of men and appear tolerably armed, and through the vigilance of their commanders, the villagers in the vicinity have, we believe, been little molested by them. Rear Admiral George St. Vincent King has received orders to meet Rear Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper K.C.B. at Trincomalee, and he will subsequently assume the naval command on the China Station.

From Ningpo we learn that the rebellion in Fuh-kien has caused a considerable decrease in the number of rowdies at and about that port. They have no doubt gone southward to swell the ranks of the Tsze-wang. The Chinese are apprehensive of the rebels proceeding northward and place very little reliance on the forces of the mandarins.

Our Hankow correspondent sends us a brief account of the Spring Race Meeting at that port, which took place on the 17th and 18th instants. We publish below a list of the winners.

First Day.
March 17th 1865.

1—Trial Stakes, won by		...*Red Deer.*
2—Kiukiang Cup	„	...*Meteor.*
3—Ladies' Purse	„	...*Caution.*
5—Compradores' Gift	„	...*Pat.*
6—Hankow Derby	„	*Oxygen*, late *Inheritor*
4—Hankow Plate	„	...*Widdie.*
7—Farewell Cup	„	...*Caution.*
8—Chassze „	„	...*Forlorn Hope.*

Second Day.
March 18th.

1—Hopeful Plate, won by		...*Caution.*
2—Visitors' Plate	„	...*Chariot.*
3—Challenge Cup	„	...*Meteor.*
4—Hap-hazard Stakes	„	...*Burnt out.*
5—Kathay Vase	„	...*Forlorn Hope.*
6—Try again Stakes	„	...*Cut off.*
7—Great Wall Scurry	„	...*Meteor.*
8 { Mantchoo Race (China Scramble) }	„	...*Safety Valve.*

From Tientsin we learn that previous to the 16th instant several steamers had arrived in the Peiho, namely, the *Ying-tsze-tsi*, *Promise*, *Yeddo*, *Gerard*, *Sir Harry Parkes*, *Glengyle*, *Nanzing*, and a few sailing vessels. Mongol hordes continue to ravage the country in the neighborhood of Jehol. Trade is reported dull, the markets being even more depressed than usual.

From Yokohama we are in receipt of advices to the 17th instant. The report that the Japanese Government were about to open the port of Hiogo to foreign trade has proved fallacious, the Gorogio having, in a letter to His Excellency R. H. Pruyn, Minister Resident of the United States, emphatically denied any intention on their part to open the port before the time stipulated by treaty. The question of Municipal Government for Yokohama is still on the *tapis*, and seems likely soon to be arranged satisfactorily.

The Autographic Deposition of Chung-wang, the Faithful King, at his trial after the Capture of Nanking.

Appendix.

Parting Strains of the Kan-wang.* M.A.

In an ancient book is drawn a line
'Tween Chinese and barbarians,†
But up till now there are men around
Blindly indifferent to this.
The Northern hordes deluded are
Concerning their true position,
That affairs should topsy-turvy be,
Is a thing to be much regretted.‡

My will, though unaccomplished, was
The barbarians to overthrow.
My mother § has for seventy years
Incomparable virtue shown.
O'er hills and dales my feet have trod,
In the pathway I have taken,
The scope of my vision vast has been,
O'er creation's field have I roamed.

No distance (or) space has in the least
Tended to swerve my will.
The state of affairs now reigning round
Does my heart with anxiety fill.
Who on the earth can claim to be
A hero of first rate quality?
Vain hope! have I looked forward till
Sorrow my hair to grey has changed.

* Executed on the 22nd November 1864.
† Alluding to Manchoos and others who are termed "foreigners" or "barbarians."
‡ The Kan-wang endeavours to convince his countrymen of the yoke under which they are living.
§ The aged lady with the shrivelled countenance in the Jail at Canton may be the person alluded to. It is impossible to say why she should be introduced on the scene, unless she be looked upon in the light of a heroine.

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The hero's breath at each pulsation
May be likened to rainbow-glory,
The past reviewed, the present dwell on,
With anger makes one's breast to heave.
Despised to a thousand ages be
The plotters of the Chow dynasty.
Dwelling on these things but causes
Pain and lament more and more.

The Northern barbarians never
Have been reckoned of our family,
Squandered our resources have they,
And employed our nation's troops.
My brothers 'round have they deluded
To warring each against the other.
And for their conduct to our people
Shall rue it to a myriad ages.

Addenda.

And [illegible] in parting one word more,
[illegible] favourable thought outpour.
Though our kingdom's passed away
'Twill live again another day.

EFFUSION OF A GRADUATE, TERMED THE NOTE OF VICTORY.

The Taiping rebels long have caused
A scene of strife in China,
But we have now at last contrived
To drive them from the River.

'Great Peace' we've smashed to many pieces,
And it now no longer reigns,
Though straggling pieces still remain,
We'll soon annihilate them.

The great promoter of the trouble
[Has] out of his palace been dug,
His body wrapped in satin fine
To the public gaze was free.

To terminate the tragedy,
The body was burned with fire,
And Hung-siu-tseuen, once a great man,
Became a heap of ashes.

Pray excuse me from writing more,
I am at a loss to know
How many verses you want of this
[To me] most uninteresting theme.

The rebels have destroyed our homes,
And desolation have caused,
Through the range of the flowery land
Their poisonous venom spread.

North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The tenth regular meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Shanghai Library on Friday the 10th instant. Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Present.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, President, G. F. Seward, Esq. and Dr. Henderson, V.Ps., Rev. C. H. Butcher, Drs. Johnston, Lamprey, Robson, Collins and Meyer. Messrs. Lynill, Alabaster, Noetzli, Kingsmill, Forbes, Canny, Hanbury, Dunn, R. A. Jamieson, Probst, Whitfield, R. C. Brown, Turner, P. Maclean, J. McL. Brown and others.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The acceptance of the office of Treasurer by Mr. Lynill in lieu of Mr. Carnie, resigned, was announced.

The several members proposed at the last meeting were duly elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election as members of the Society.

Proposed by Sir H. S. Parkes, seconded by Rev. C. H. Butcher,
Dr. Meyer.

Proposed by Sir H. S. Parkes, seconded by Dr. Henderson,
Capt. Blakiston,
A. Howell, Esq.

Proposed by G. F. Seward, Esq., seconded by Sir H. S. Parkes,
George Basil Dixwell, Esq.,
G. H. C. Salter, Esq.

Proposed by F. B. Forbes, Esq., seconded by G. F. Seward, Esq.,
Francis P. Knight, Esq.

Proposed by T. W. Kingsmill, Esq., seconded by R. C. Brown, Esq.
Captain Castilla.

A Paper on the "Remains of Ancient Cambodia," by Dr. Bastian, was read by the President. The author described the early history of Cambodia which in ancient times was the seat of an advanced civilisation. He also gave an interesting account of the Ruins of Nakor-wat, illustrated by tracings of drawings made on the spot.

The President having made some remarks on the paper, Mr. Kingsmill, in proposing a warm vote of thanks to Dr. Bastian, drew attention to the ethnological interest of the country and to its mineral resources and remarkable deposits of gold.

Mr. Dunn suggested that some member of the Society should furnish a paper on these topics.

Dr. Henderson seconded the motion of Mr. Kingsmill, which was carried unanimously.

"Notes on China Grass as a partial substitute for Cotton," by R. Jarvie, Esq., was then read, illustrated by specimens furnished by that gentleman. A discussion then arose in which Messrs. Dunn, Hanbury and others took part. At the suggestion of the President Mr Dunn promised to present the Society with specimens of the different varieties of Grass grown in China. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Jarvie the meeting separated.

Cantonese.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me to send you a case from my note-book, which shews what desperate characters still remain at large among us. Could not something be done to rid the community of these men?

"*Half past* 11 *p.m. Sunday*—Have been occupied an hour and a quarter in reducing the dis[illegible]ations, bringing the bones into juxtaposition, and trying to prevent the escape of the brain of a Ningpo san-pan man, who has been nearly cut to pieces by two Cantonese at one of the Wong-poo jetties. The poor fellow had brought the Cantonese from the Pootung side, and when he asked for his fare received a blow on the head with a Japanese sword. Both men then attacked him most savagely, and after receiving all but m[illegible]al injuries, he leapt into the river and stuck fast in the mud. The Cantonese did not follow him, but decamped and have not yet been caught. The san-pan man was in the river nearly an hour, shouting for help, when one of the Municipal police heard him, pulled him out and brought him to the Chinese Hospital. On examination I found him covered with blood, cold, and quite exhausted. A sabre wound 4½ inches long extended from the crown of the head to the forehead, which cut through the scalp, skull, dura mater and half an inch into the brain; through this wound the brain was oozing. The right arm was fearfully mutilated. A sabre wound two inches below the elbow, completely divided skin, muscles, and both bones, leaving only the flexor muscles and principal blood-vessels as media of communication between the fore-arm, hand, and body. 2½ inches farther down there was a similar wound, which also divided both bones of the fore-arm. The elbow of the same arm was also dislocated; and the radius was driven backwards through the skin, fully one inch. In addition to these injuries, two fingers of the *left* hand were cut off and hanging by a shred of skin. Wounds were dressed, dislocations were reduced, and bones were put in position and sectured by sutures, splints and stout bandages. At present (Wednesday) the man is wonderfully well; he lies in bed like a log, says he feels no pain, and eats and sleeps tolerably well. I may further state that on the preceding night (Saturday) a man was carried in with a fractured skull with great depression of the bone, produced by another Cantonese striking him with a large piece of wood. This man remained comatose up to this morning (Wednesday) when he insisted on getting up, and when I entered the Hospital at 9 a.m., I met him in the hall. This evening he declares he is quite well and wishes to go home to-morrow."

There are 13 cases of fractured bones in the Hospital at present.

I am, yours,
J. Henderson.

22nd March, 1865.

Woosung.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Knowing the interest which you take in advocating improvements for the benefit of the Foreign community, I have been induced to address you by the appearance of your London correspondent's letter, referring to the subject of a Railway to Wusung contemplated by the London and China merchants. This proposed railway with bonded warehouses and wharves will be a great institution when the time arrives, and I sincerely trust that wl shall not have long to wait before we shale hear the shriek of locomotives and the incessant puffing of steam. All these things are very fine, and very pleasant to look forward to, but there is one thing that we stand very much in need of for present emergencies. The season is fast approaching when this delightful place will again become a favourite refuge from the fatigues of mercantile life, and yet the much talked of carriage road has not been commenced. How refreshing during the hot, unhealthy months of summer to inhale the balmy and invigorating sea breeze, but without some means of communication between Shanghai and Wusung the approaching season will find the same difficulties in the way of availing of the advantages of Wusung, as were encountered last year. The once much talked of project seems to have died a natural death, and to have been buried in the past.

The object in view would no doubt meet with approval if laid before the community in proper form in the columns of your Journal. Were the Broadway road continued along the bund, past Messrs Dow & Co.'s godowns, we should have a good carriage road to Wusung. And this would involve no very considerable delay or expense, for by reducing from 3 to 4 feet, and using the earth thus obtained, the road might be widened about 6 feet, without at all interfering with the purpose for which it was originally intended.

The cost would be about Tls. 2,000 for the whole distance, which might be raised by subscription, and I dare say a grant from the native authorities might be obtained through the Consular body. This would indeed be a great improvement on the present water communication, in consequence of which house-boats are not unfrequently detained by head winds and ebb tides, making the trip tedious instead of pleasant. The bridges, only two in number, could be put in thorough repair at a trifling expenditure, and the whole scheme if carried out would prove a boon to the foreign residents, not only in a pleasurable but also in a sanatory point of view.

Yours faithfully,
Excelsior.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1865.

HONGKONG CENSUS,

The Registrar General to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—In accordance with your letter No. 995 of 2nd December 1864, I have the honour to forward the enclosed sheets of the Blue Book filled up, viz., Establishment on 31st December 1864—Population—Ecclesiastical Returns—Agriculture, and Manufactures.

I beg, also, to enclose the following Returns of the Census of Hongkong for 1864, viz: No. 1, Census of Hongkong—No. 2, Population of Hongkong—No. 3, Classification and number of Houses in Hongkong—No. 4, Return of Chinese residing in Hongkong—No. 5, Mortality amongst the Chinese Population during 1864—No. 6, Boat Population in the Harbour and Bays of Hongkong—No. 7, Summary of Boat Population.

While forwarding these Returns, I would call attention to the seeming decrease in the Population of Hongkong, whereas undoubtedly there has been a fair increase.

The Census for 1863 shewed a total population of 124,850, while for 1864 the Returns make only a population of 121,498, hence there is an apparent decrease of 3,352.

However, though in the gross there is this decrease, yet an inspection of the attached Schedules will manifest a steady increase upon previous years.

In the Returns for 1863, Schedule No. 1, an estimated return is made of 5,000 Street Coolies.

Being of opinion that the state of the Colony on 31st December 1864 did not warrant such a return, I have not entered anything under this head, considering that the sum of 2,000 was sufficient to include all the persons who live in mat-sheds or have no certain dwelling-place.

Therefore deducting this sum from the total for 1863, the Population would be 119,850; while, as I said before, it is for last year estimated at 121,498, shewing an increase of 1,648.

But the whole Returns shew even a greater increase than this, for a deduction has to be made under the head of Emigrants; the Office having been removed to Canton, the Emigration Officer acquaints me that on the 31st December 1864 there were no Emigrants living in this Colony.

Hence, though there was a Return made for 1863, there is none made for 1864.

For the Villages, the Return that only requires notice is the one for Kowloong, where there is a difference of 1,053 between this and that for 1863.

Considering the great changes that have taken place on the Cession in Kowloong, the removal of the Village of Tsim-sha-tsui, and a number of detached houses having been pulled down in different places, to carry out the scheme of the Government for laying out the land,—allowance having been made for these, there will, I conceive, be no difficulty in accounting for a diminution just now in the Population there, though the place shews signs of being highly populous at no distant period.

Requesting that these considerations may be submitted with the Returns,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Cecil C. Smith.

Census of Hongkong, 31st December, 1864.

	No. of Houses.	No. of Boats.	Population. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Americans,	..	..	1,110	484	194	205	1,993
Goa, Manila, Indian and others of mixed blood,	..	..	957	201	161	139	1,458
Aliens, chiefly Seamen, and temporary residents,	..	..	100	..	..	..	100
Chinese in employ of Europeans, &c.,	..	..	5,400	472	61	306	6,239
Chinese residing in Victoria,	..	..	41,835	13,011	6,471	5,826	67,143
Chinese residing in Villages and Kowloon,	..	..	7,156	2,491	1,838	851	11,836
Boat population in Victoria,	..	..	10,947	4,151	3,925	1,968	20,991
Boat population other than Victoria,	..	..	3,609	2,057	1,523	1,174	8,363
Vagrants,	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000
Prisoners,	..	..	782	13	..	..	795
	6,353	3,898	73,926	23,430	13,673	10,469	121,498

Bhootan.

In reference to the probability of a speedy termination to the Bhootan campaign, the *Hurkaru* remarks. "There are eleven Dooars, Dalimkhote, Jamarkhote, Chamurchi, Luchee, Buxa or Pasakha, Bhulka, Bara, Gooma, Reepoo, Cherung or Siddee, and Bhag or hota Bynee. Of these not more than half have been captured, the rest are still in the hands of the Bhootanese, and will probably remain so for a few months, when we take into consideration the difficulty of moving in such a country as Bhootan. Hitherto the Bhooteas have offered us no resistance, we have advanced and shelled a few wretched bow-men, or a few villagers armed with antiquated matchlocks. But of real fighting there has been none, and as far as our test of the military strength of a race of mountaineers, able to hold their own against Nepal or Lhassa, goes, it might as well have never been made. We have seen no forces worthy of the name, heard of no real assembling of an army. The force of the enemy is untouched, and if its absence from our front is to be taken as a sign of their inability to harass us, and unwillingness to meet us in fight, we shall probably find ourselves grievously mistaken. The Government is, we believe, fully aware of the Fabian policy of the dictator Toungsoo Penlow, and of his determination to beat up the quarters of the Police Battalions as soon as the removal of a sufficient number of the regular troops shall give his attempt the slightest possible chance of success. We shall then very probably find ourselves involved in a hot weather campaign extending into the rainy season, when we shall have either to submit to a fearful expenditure of lives from sickness, in the supports to be moved through the Terai, and an expenditure in consequence which will probably throw the outlay for the little war of last year into the shade; or if we dislike this alternative, we must withdraw our forces and do the work more completely next cold weather, when we may hope to find the enemy better prepared. As for withdrawal, that cannot of course be thought of. We must make the best of our present position, and as we may rely upon the activity of Toungsoo Penlow during the rainy season, we think the present system of only seizing a few posts, without getting a chance of reading the enemy a lesson, or of doing him any harm, had better be changed into an immediate advance on the capital. We are now only wasting time, the value of which we shall learn only too dearly in the next six months. As matters seem to be tending at present, we are playing into the dictator's hands, as we give the unfortunate Rajahs and the Durbar party no opportunity of relieving themselves of a master whose yoke bears heavily on their necks, and ourselves of a foe, who is alone able to keep the war afoot. A march on the capital will probably have the effect of compelling the Bhooteas to concentrate, and, if so, we may have the opportunity every wise man would wish for, of finishing this very little war at a blow. If they do not muster their forces, we read them a lesson of our strength, and another of our forbearance. With the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs in our hands, and if the matter be managed rightly they will assuredly not escape; we may dictate our own terms, and secure ourselves from molestation in our new conquests by the removal of the only man capable of rousing the mountaineers to a guerilla warfare. Toungsoo Penlow may no doubt be intimidated by the force sent against him, and may probably feel some doubt as to the point on which he shall deliver his attack, but we scarcely think [illegible] the advantages we enjoy [illegible] present, or of the disadvantages which the [illegible]ting in of the rains will entail upon his assailants. To argue that, because he has not fought hitherto, he will not fight, is to forget our previous experience, and to proclaim our ignorance of the character of the Natives in general, and the Bhooteas in particular. The passes we have won by the flashing of our bayonets, we may yet have to hold by wielding them sternly. The character of the resistance or no resistance offered us, ought of itself to put us on our guard, and deliver us from the error of despising our enemy. An enemy should never be despised; if he be worth fighting, he is worth taking some trouble to beat handsomely. Half measures in India always entail upon us the necessity for doing the work over a second time, and, as we at present stand, are especially to be avoided. We lost too much by the importance attached to the Umbeyla affair, where we had no Terai to contend against, to risk being talked about in the results of the advance on Bhootan. And we therefore advocate a march on the capital without delay."

We have now been in full possession of several Bhootan Dooars for a month or more, and as yet no signs of any wish on the part of the enemy to come to terms have been made. Meanwhile the deadly season, when to remain in these districts is to die, is fast approaching; all field operations must then cease, and our troops must seek the best shelter from the fever they can. This is as we expected. Indeed none who know the endless delays, the silly excuses, and the mean devices with which Oriental and especially Tartar diplomacy is made up, could ever have been sanguine of a speedy termination to our present complications. Now, the question is, if the Court of Bhootan persists in its present course, as we have every reason to believe it will—what course of action is best for our Government to adopt? Are we simply to hold the Dooars and prove to the world what they have probably long suspected, that our doing so is after all simply a business transaction? Or are we to adopt measures more energetic, more worthy of our prestige, more consistent with our Proclamation? We know there are many who, content with the prospect of a rich return from the Dooars, are disposed to regard our occupation of them as a sufficient indication of our power. Let us then take these gentlemen on their own ground, and look on the seizure of the Dooars as a business transaction. We would first bring to their notice that the revenues of these districts have already been swamped for years to come by the expense of the Force necessary for their seizure; that without the entire concurrence of the Bhootan Government, our holding them does not merely involve the garrisoning of a few Forts, but also the keeping up a large force to support these Forts, and that this force must be stationed in an unhealthy country, and be provisioned for a long time to come by the Commissariat, a proceeding which will not tend to improve the chances of the speculation; and when it is remembered that, till some reliable understanding is come to with the Bhootan Government, neither cultivators nor settlers will in any great numbers inhabit districts which may be at any moment exposed to Bhooteah raids, and that till these cultivators do arrive in large force, the poor, though no doubt vastly improveable revenues of the Dooars, will not pay their own current expenses, we think that they will see that the speculation will not pay in a pecuniary point of view any more than it is likely to do in a political. The Bhootanese will not perhaps make a bold attempt to drive us out of the Passes, they are too apathetic and pusillanimous for that. But will they, with our armies yet so far off, ever acknowledge to their inferiors whom they have taught to believe in the infallibility of the Dhurma, that *he* has at last met a superior, to whom he must bow, whose wish he must obey, to whom he must offer all the respect they themselves are accustomed to exact? Oh no! They will not do this. The wretched mixture of pride, apathy, ignorance and imbecility which forms the Bhooteah character forbids it, it will tell them to put off the evil day, it will whisper the pleasant tale that the Dooars were taken by surprise and treachery. Pointing to the frowning rocks and jungle-clad sides of the hills which crown the almost impracticable Passes into their country, it will hint that the British are yet far from having conquered, and judging from the many occasions on which we have unhappily allowed ourselves to be deceived by empty pretences, it will suggest the further bandying of words, ere the last submission—that act so hard for even the basest to perform—is given in. The Proclamation of the Viceroy, which every Native Prince in India has attentively studied, has declared that this campaign was undertaken for the release of British subjects, the return of Mr. Eden's shameful treaty, and to place our relations with Bhootan generally on a better footing; and if neither one or the other of these objects is gained, there is not one of these Native Princes who will not think, each according to his bent, that we either merely undertook the expedition for purposes of gain, or that we have at last found a barrier beyond which we fear to advance. Let Government also remember the combination of races which took place after the first check in the Ghoorkha War, and that our best course is to give no cause for such combinations, by—in the event of the Durbar not complying fully with all our demands—boldly taking the offensive, and establishing a strong, undivided and friendly power in Bhootan, which will be some guarantee that our treaties will not be treated as empty air, our envoys insulted, or our subjects kidnapped with impunity.

Europe and Cathay.

(Friend of India.)

The different, and in some cases opposite, plans pursued by the nations of Europe in their government of the millions of Asiatics entrusted to their care or affected by their influence, form a subject of curious study. In the case of the English in India we see commerce reluctantly developing into conquest, and followed by the concession to the conquered of equal rights and just laws. With France, on the other hand, from New Caledonia to Saigon, conquest precedes trade, and revenge for the murder of a priest or the demolition of a church is as much a motive of action as it used to be with the Spaniards in the Americas and the Portuguese in Malabar. Russia adopts the best part of both policies; trade and fighting with her go hand in hand, and a wily diplomacy precedes both. These are the only three European powers which, more or less resolutely, insist on raising the Asiatics to their own platform of civilisation. In Manila the Spaniards, and in Netherlands India the Dutch, enrich themselves [illegible] in any degree better than Xavier's [illegible] the heathen one sees at Madras in the present day. The latter ignore the fact that the Javanese have souls at all, and carry out on a large scale the dogma of the Epicureans—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." A fifth mode in which Europe has influenced Asia in recent times, is that struck out by Sir James Brooke. In the case of Sarawak a single, independent, philanthropic Englishman settled among semi-barbarians capable of high improvement, and with their delighted consent long ruled successfully over them.

It was reserved for one of the ablest and most high-principled Englishmen ever seen in the East, to devise, or see forced upon him by circumstances, a sixth policy. In all the cases to which we have alluded Asia is being influenced only by the European supplanting, or altogether destroying, the national ruling power. England no more than France or Russia—and these three only a little more than Spain and Holland—gives a career to her Asiatic subjects such as they would have under native dynasties. While these five powers destroy much that is evil in the systems of despotism, idolatry and fraud which they have removed, they at the same time check the development of all that is naturally good. They obliterate instead of directing into a higher channel the natural and national tendencies of their subjects. Mr. Horatio Lay conceived the design of assisting and reforming, without supplanting, the system of imperial administration which had long proved itself unequal to the government of three hundred millions of Chinese. He would be the Emperor's Mayor of the Palace without lessening the Emperor's power; what Joseph was to Pharaoh rather than what the Peishwas proved to be to the descendants of Sivajee. The idea was a magnificent one—the experiment was well worth a trial. In Captain Sherard Osborn Mr Lay found a companion who, with the same high principle and disinterested motives, had an amount of executive and professional ability to which no mere civilian could lay claim. It was broached at a time, too, when we had just dictated terms to the Tartar dynasty from within the walls of Peking, and amid the smoking ruins of the Emperor's palace. This humiliation was accompanied by the successes of the Taiping rebels, who for years, from the old capital of Nankin, had defied the imperial armies and were threatening the treaty ports from whose dues the Pekin Government derived the only revenue on which they could rely. Under the combined attacks of the allied armies and the Taipings, the Tartar dynasty was tottering to its fall, while our merchants, and the Foreign-office whose duty it was to protect our trade, looked round in vain for some security. Were we, with Colonel Sykes, to take the Taipings to our bosom as brother Christians, and exact from them a pledge to protect our commerce and treaty rights? Or, believing that Taiping Christianity was of the Old Testament type in ferocity without an approach to its purity, and that Taiping anarchy had alienated all the respectable and educated classes, were we still to believe in the Tartars who crouched idly in Pekin, or fled to Mongolia, while the most extensive empire in the world was collapsing at their feet? For action we must be prepared—to look on and wait for "something to turn up" was to see our trade perish and chaos plunge a third of the human race in misery. Mr Lay came to the rescue with his great idea. He virtually said—"Let us confine ourselves to the minimum of interference; let us support the existing government which we have done so much to weaken, as the one most likely to carry out our treaties and govern its subjects decently; and let us at once put down piracy and rebellion, and prevent the increase of American and European filibustering in Chinese waters, through the existing administration." Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston felt grateful for the plan and the men ready made to their hands; Mr. Gladstone publicly eulogised both; and Captain S. Osborn sailed with his fleet to China, bent on what seems to us the highest mission civilisation has undertaken in Asia since Clive gained Plassey. The plan would have been successful but for two reasons—the Cabinet, by not consulting Parliament, provoked the hostile criticism of all the London press, except the *Times*, which gave it a lukewarm support. And the English minister in Pekin was Sir Frederick Bruce, K. C. B.

The secret history of this unfortunately fruitless undertaking has just been published by Mr. Lay in a letter to Lord Russell on "Our Interests in China." The facts there given we know to be correct, from other information derived from both China and London. A more scathing exposure of the incapacity and the inconsistency of that prince of dilletante diplomatists, Sir F. Bruce, could not be penned. Yet all is calm, official and based on letters in which the minister condemns himself out of his own mouth. How he kept Mr. Lay in Pekin to think for him; how he entered into his plans and promised to support them; how he failed to do so, and sacrificed the most important result of the last treaty, in his interviews with Prince Kung and the Foreign board; and how he was as much "bored" by the earnestness of Mr. Lay as by the proposal of Sir M. Stephenson to give China railways and telegraphs—all will be found written in his own words. We can now, from published documents, understand what has long been notorious in China from a knowledge of his private life—why Sir F. Bruce opposed missionary effort. We trust a very different person will be sent to represent English interests in Pekin. Of an opposite character has been the action of Sir R. Alcock in Japan. It becomes the Foreign-office to consider seriously the charge of Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn, that by pure indifference and laziness Sir F. Bruce has allowed the Pekin authorities to set up Imperial Commissioners at the treaty ports as a screen between it and the "outer barbarians," contrary to the treaty. The result is thus pictured by Sir F. Bruce himself in the Blue-book. "Complaints are incessant from almost every port of the entire indifference on the part of the authorities to the provisions of the treaties." Again;—"There is impending, from without, a very serious danger in the alienation of those powers, by the persistent indifference of the Chinese Government to treaty obligations." The Tartar government has assumed its old attitude of insolence and fraud. A comparison of Mr Lay's pamphlet with the papers published by Parliament leads to the inevitable conclusion that another China War is impending. The great idea of assisting the Tartar dynasty in its foreign, without interfering with its internal affairs, has been defeated without a trial. Another way, and it must either be tried again or the empire will be parcelled out, like India last century, among foreign powers. China, as it is, cannot stand still.

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27ju-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

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tf 775 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

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ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.

Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.

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Shanghai, May, 1863.

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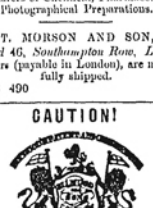

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS.—CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

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tf (3) 532 October 29th, 1864.

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May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

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4ju-65 444

TUPPER & Co's

CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,
FOR
ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—
"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,
"Glo, *Moorgate Street, London;*
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

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*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1865.

Established 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES.
BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*
AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,
Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,
By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton,
London; Published by the Proprietors,
THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.
27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and
34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGE

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London W. C.
[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

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MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
SIN-TUK-KEE, FOOCHOW ROAD.

tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
HANKOW.

tf 405 9th March, 1863.

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Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.

tf 204 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS,
Yeo-hun.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

18ju-65 464 June 18th, 1864.

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SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND.
SHANGHAI.
大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.861

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," MARCH 25, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			24106.01	...	...	22.15	1108.17	25236.33	...	3819.42	9576.64	2511.59	22.74	1072.56	2004.08	5629.59	24636.62
Her Majesty..	Mar. 22	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	105.00	...	...	...	...	105.00
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	24106.01	...	...	22.15	1108.17	25236.33	...	3819.42	9576.64	2616.59	22.74	1072.56	2004.08	5629.59	24741.62

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last report			392.73	...	...	...	349.13	741.86	...	...	...	1244.90	...	...	...	...	1244.90
Mons.....	March 18	Hongkong	1.43	...	...	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	120.25	...	...	...	...	120.25
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	394 16	...	...	...	349.13	743.29	...	...	...	1365.15	...	...	...	..	1365.15

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.96	...	...	...	...	...	42.90
Fenella, ...	Feb. 28	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	557.49	204.06	1535.59	270.65	134.14	116.89	318.52	325.16	3462.50
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	557.49	204.06	1578.49	270.65	134.14	116.89	318.52	325.16	3505.40

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			207.12	...	...	...	...	207.12	...	37.17	5210.30	592 55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	9129.17
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			207.12	...	...	...	..	207.12	...	37 17	5210.30	592.55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	91 29.17

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as Her Majesty	per last Mar. 22	Report .... Liverpool	1491	1230.93	.....		1491	1230.93	140	138.78	2177		.....		80	147.84	.....	
			...	...	.....		...	...	..	..	.....		.....		8	13.24	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			1491	1230.93	.....		1491	1230.93	140	138.78	2177		.....		88	161.08	.....	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as Fenella.....	per last Feb. 28	Report.... New York	....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		30	23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw.		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as Waratah...	per last March 11	Report.... Foochow	4	5.17	....		4	5.17	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			3	2.40	....		3	2.40	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			7	7.57	....		7	7.57	..		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last Report			561	459.54	.....		561	459.54	107	111 98	115		7	15.85				....
Nopsal.....	Mar. 15	Marseilles	...	...	.....		...	...	1	1.09	.....		....		....			....
			...	...	.....		...	...	....		....		....		....			....
			561	459.54	.....		561	459.54	108	113.07	115		7	15.85				....

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Total	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs
Total as Aden.....	per last Feb. 24	Report.... Bombay	27	21.60	27	21.60
			.....	.....	.....	.....
			27	21.60	27	21 60

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	India. Export	India. Re-export	India. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		54,581	6,653	629	15,529	55	...	23,511	28	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	101,657
Serica, ...	Mar. 18	...	...	...	700	...	...	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565
Mona, ...	... 18	...	...	...	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837
Stuart Wortley, ...	... 22	7,112	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,738
Her Majesty, ...	... 22	9,639	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,927
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		71.332	9 567	629	17,066	55	...	25,376	28	69	434	168					

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 18TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.	Malwa. Chests	Malwa. Weight	Patna. Chests	Patna. Weight	Benares. Chests	Benares. Weight	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	...	...	30	36.00	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	30	36.00	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna Chests.	Patna Weight.	Benares. Chests	Benares. Weight	Turkey. Chests.	Turkey. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	118	118.00	147	176.40	33	39.60	2	1.20

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takao.		Total.	
	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight
Malwa	57	57.00	47	47.00	54	54.00	...	...	...	...	8	8.00	94	94.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	260.00
Patna	1	1.20	1	1.20	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	58.20	48	48.20	64	66.00	...	...	...	...	13	14.00	99	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	286.40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 17	Philip Nelson	B. bark	547	Nelson	San Francisco	Jan 19	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 17	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Mar 16		Russell and Co
.. 17	Dumbarton	B. str.	934	Vincent	Hongkong	.. 11	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Ganges	B. str	742	Bernard	Hongkong *	Mar 13	General	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 18	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	.. 17		Augustine Heard Co
.. 18	Petrel	B schr	243	Lewis	Put back			Dent and Co
.. 18	Ensign	B. bark	431	Black	Swatow	.. 7	do	
.. 18	Andreas	Bre sh	780	Stolt	Bremen	Sep 4		Order
.. 19	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Mar 18		Russell and Co
.. 18	Viola	B. str	684	Hooper	H'kg & N'po	M 8, 18	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 18	Chanticleer	B. str.	330	Wood	H'kg & Ports	Mar 10	do	Turner and Co
.. 19	Kiukiang	A. str	1005	Taylor	Hankow	.. 18	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Willamette	Chi str						
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	.. 19		David, Sassoon Sons&Co
.. 20	Min	B. ship	630	Smith	London	Nov 10	do	Gilman and Co
.. 21	Sze-chuen	A. str.	1006	Spencer	Hankow	Mar —		Russell and Co
.. 21	Tun-sin	B. str.	610	Bound	Hankow	.. —	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 21	Waratah	B. str.	266	Harris	Fuchau	.. 16	do	Moses and Co
.. 21	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	.. 20		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Ben Nevis	B bg	270	Kinmond	Sydney	Dec 3	Coals	Fraser and Co
.. 22	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Mar 21	General	Russell and Co
.. 22	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stoche	Tientsin	.. 17	do	Trautmann and Co
.. 22	Moyune	A. str	1200	Gardner	Hankow	.. —	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 22	Allendale	B. bark	449	Gray	Hakodadi	.. 3	Sea Weed	Lindsay and Co
.. 22	Corea	B. str	500	Edmond	Yokohama	.. 18	General	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 22	Ethiopian	B. ship	838	Edward	L'don v. Melb	(3 F2	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 22	Staunch	H Mg-b						
.. 22	Deroulede	H Mg-b						
.. 22	Fei Pang	A. str.	163	McCaslin	Yokohama			H. K. Drake & Co
.. 22	Cockchafer	H Mg-b			Ningpo			
.. 22	Maria	B. str	134	Farquhar	Ningpo			
.. 22	Satsuma	B. bark	310	Glover	Nagasaki	Mar 17	General	Glover and Co
.. 22	Gingat Simaw	Ja str			Nagasaki			
.. 23	Minnie	B. bark	407	Black	Shields	Oct 14	Coals	Hogg Brothers
.. 23	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Mar 22		David Sassoon, Sons& Co
.. 23	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	.. 22		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	Rona	B. str	714	Hutchinson	Hongkong	.. 18	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 24	Tapangnye	A. str			Hongkong			Augustine Heard & Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 17	Star	A. schr	251	Sparrow	Nagasaki	Sun. &c	Angel and Co
.. 17	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Fire Queen	B. str.	1112	Johnson	Hkow & Ports		Lindsay and Co
.. 17	Alexandrina	B. ship	670	Baird	Newchwang	Opl., &c	Chapman, King and Co
.. 17	Grenadier	B. bark	542	Miller	London	Tea, &c	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 17	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 17	Rigi	Fr bk	322	Pontae	Newchwang	Sun. &c	Vaucher, Frères
.. 18	Mary Ann	B. ship	723	Mitchell	Singapore	Ballast	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
.. 18	Series	B. ship	707	Innes	Amoy	C'ton. &c	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 18	Bourdale						
.. 18	Argonaut	Net. bk	251	Dralyar	Newchwang	Sun., &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	C'ton &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 18	Pembroke	A. str.	242	Johnson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 18	Poyang	A. str.	827	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Express	B. str	200	Castilla	H'kow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Cormorant	H. M.S.					
.. 20	Aden	B. str.	507	Seames	Yokohama	Sun., &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 20	Bourdet	H.Mg-b		Dayrell			
.. 20	Bob Tail Nag	B. schr	170	Fox	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Stores, &c	Russell and Co
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 21	Looling	A bark	220	Wills	Fuchau	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Labourdonnais	Fr str	949	Pellssot	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	Messageries Imperiales
.. 21	Berlin	Pru.sch	258	Anderson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 21	Malvina	Pru bk	231	Becker	Newchwang	Opl., &c	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
.. 21	Delphin	B. bark	399	Witners	Newchwang	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 21	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 22	Oriflamme	A. str	1204	Lane	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 22	Sheeoy-loon	A. str	492	Mann	H'kg v Amoy	Sun., &c	Dow and Co
.. 22	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part cargo	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 23	Her Majesty	B. ship	1211	Seymour	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Dadabhoy and Co
.. 23	Bella	B. bark	448	Turner	Newchwang	Ballast	Master
.. 23	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MARCH 25, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Annette	Feb 26	B. str.	539	Jones	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Bo-Peep	June 14	Chi. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Chusan	Feb 26	B. str.	434	Brown			
Chanticleer	Mar 19	B. str	330	Wood	Turner and Co		
City of Nantes	Mar 14	B. str	204	Gibson	Dow and Co	F'chau v A'y	
Corea	Mar 22	B. str	500	Edmond	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Confucius	Jan 6	Chi. str		McCaslin			
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			*Laid up*	
Dumbarton	Mar 17	B. str	934	Vincent	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Emperor	Feb 27	B. str.	106	Mooney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co		
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fei Pang	Mar 3	A str.	163	McCaslin	H. K. Drake and Co		
Fenella	Dec 31	B. str	179	Randal	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Foh-kien	May 30	B. str	933	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Ganges	Mar 18	B. str.	742	Bernard	Wm. Davison, for Agent	Hongkong *	16th inst
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Gingat Simaw	Mar 22	Ja str.					
Grete		Pru. str	50	Hoffmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kiang-loong	Aug 14	A. str.	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	*Laid up*	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond		
Maria	Mar 22	B. str.	134	Farquhar			

MERCHANT VESSELS,—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co		
Moniter	Mar 12	A. str.	163	McCaslin			
Moyune	Mar 22	A. str	1200	Gardner	Fletcher and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt
Nora Creina		B. str	93				
Rona	Mar 22	Br str	741	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Rose	Mar 2	A. str	134	Batten			
Shandon	May 9	B. str.	114			*Laid up*	
Sze-chuen	Mar 21	A. str	1006	Spencer	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt
Taurus					Wheelock and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145		H. Fogg and Co		
Teatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Viola	Mar 18	B. str.	684	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Vulcan	Dec 16	B. str.		Pendleton	Lindsay and Co		
Waratah	Mar 21	B. str.	266	Harris	Moses and Co	Fuchau	27th inst
Wan-Leong-Fei		B. str.	600		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Mar 20	Chi str					
Ying-tsze-fei	Mar 22	B. str	315	Stoche	Trautmann and Co	Tientsin	26th inst

41 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
A. Karakewitsch	Oct 31	Ital. bk	258	Corssen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Nikolajevsk	Imdt
Agamemnon	Oct 14	B. ship	888	George	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark		Nixon	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Allendale	Mar 22	B. bark	449	Gray	Lindsay and Co		
Antipodes	Dec 28	B. bark	592	Coles	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Adelina	Feb 24	B. ship	730	Donnett	Order		
Andreas	Mar 18	Bre sh	780	Stolt	Maertens Latham and Co		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Belle		B. schr	115				
Ben Nevis	Mar 21	B. brig	270	Kinmond	Fraser and Co		
Capiolani	Feb 10	B. bark	540	Reid	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Chalmers	Feb 21	B. ship	492	Hayston	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Cissy	Jan 27	B. ship		Spencer	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
City of Mobile	Feb 7	A. ship	2000	Cole	Olyphant and Co		
Canvas Back	Sept 5	B. ship	670	Gunderson	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Calypso	Feb 4	A. ship	560	Ring	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	
Concurrent	July 16		239				
Dunkeld	Mar 9	B ship	699	McGregor	Hogg Brothers		
Duck	Jan 25	B. schr	145	Diederichsen	Cama and Co		
Egmont	Jan 28	B. ship		Morgan	Lindsay and Co	New York	Early
Emma		B. schr	110				
Emma	Mar 1	Ha. bg	186	Benslen	Oxford and Co	Newchwang	cld 22 inst
Ensign	Mar 18	B.bark	431	Black	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	27th inst
Eunice Nicholas	Feb 11	B. ship	1069	Barry	W. Davison, Agent P.andO. Co		
E. W. Seyburn	Feb 1	A. schr	333	Nye	H. Fogg and Co	S Fr'co v Y'ma	1st May
Ethiopian	Mar 22	B. ship	838	Edward	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Euxine	Mar 12	B. bark	390	Gardener	Siemssen and Co		
Gossamer	Feb 16	B. ship	734	Murphy	Blain, Tate and Co		
Halcyon		Re.cut		Kundtsen			
Heversham	Feb 9	B.bark		Pearce	H. Fogg and Co	Y'ma & N. Y'k	To-day
John Norman	Jan 29	B. ship		Edwards	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
Julia	Mar 15	B. ship	447	Forman	Wheelock and Co		
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Allen and Co		
Kingsan	Jan 14	B. ship		Wills	Order		
Kaffir Chief	Sept 12	B. schr	186	James	Order		
Kate Cleather	Nov 9	B. bark	372	Johnson	Nichol Latimer and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
Lauderdale	Jan 27	B. ship		Hutchins	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Lady McNaght'n	July 6	B. ship	570		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Lalla Rookh	Dec 28	B. ship	869	Campbell	Lindsay and Co	Liverpool	Early
Margaret Campbell	Mar 7	B. schr	125	Pite	Newbery, Elliot and Co		
Marion	Feb 19	— —	232	Thomas	Fletcher and Co		
Malacca	Feb 10						
Minnie	Mar 23	B. bark	407	Black	Hogg Brothers		
Mirabelle	Jan 27	B. ship	1200	Martin	Fletcher and Co	Hongkong	Early
Min	Mar 20	B. ship	630	Smith	Gilman and Co		
Namtew	Dec 27	B. schr	130	Vigneth	Behhoff, Vale and Co		
Norwood	Feb 14	B. ship	789	Bristow	Chapman, King and Co	Fuchau	27th inst
Noe	Feb 7	B. bark	266	Leveque	Johnson and Co		
Novelty							
Oliver Cutts	Feb 18	B. ship	708	Ray	Blain, Tate and Co		
Philip Nelson	Mar 17	B. bark	547	Nelson	Lindsay and Co		
Phillip I		A. bark	293	Mackenzie	John Thorne	Kanagawa	Early
Petrel	Mar 18	B. schr	243	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Polmise	Jan 9	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Rein Deer	Feb 27	B. ship	750	McLellan	Order		
Resolute	Dec 13	B. ship	634	McGillivery	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
Roderick Dhu	Feb 13	B. bark	376	Macpherson	Russell and Co		
Satsuma	Mar 22	B. bark	310	Glover	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Sanspareil	Feb 14	B. ship	1180	Alpine	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Seaton	Feb 15	B. bark	492	Thompson	Fraser and Co	Swatow	Imdt
Stirling	Feb 7	A. bark	309	Bourne	Dent and Co		
Star	Mar 3	A. schr	250	Sparrow	Angel and Co	Nagasaki	cld 16 inst
Thomas Seddon	Feb 26	B. ship	1178	Parr	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ukko	Jan 9	Rus bk	700	Huovinen	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Vanguard	Jan 22	B. ship	620	Scott	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Volunteer	Mar 17	B. bark	418	Whitton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Water Witch	Feb 2	B. ship	1156	Worthington	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Woosung	Jan	B. ship	729	Celebank	Fletcher and Co	Liverpool	Early
Wm. Melhuish	Dec 2	B. ship	707	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early

69 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Walls		(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Louisa		British ship	90	Wheelock and Co
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Pons Ælii	Beaglehole	British barque	400	A. R. Tilby and Co
Rosa				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	65	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer		Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Skene	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parke	British steamer		Wheelock and Co
Little Orphan	Benning	American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White	Parkes	American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	61	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Cockeram	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co
Vulcan	Pendleton	British steamer	200	Lindsay and Co

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